

Number 6.

## ALLIES MAKE KNOWN CLAIMS AT CONFERENCE

France Wants Alsace-Lorraine  
Unconditionally and Thirteen  
Billion Dollars—Mandatory  
Power Over German Islands  
For Britain.

The delegates of the five great powers are now in a position to compare

clearly their own aspirations and  
those of all their allied friends and to

and obtainable, and that it must be established by the peace conference. She advances no peace conference. She advances no continental purposes other

She will also have the mandate over German East-Africa and some parts of Arabia, and she particularly has claims in this respect over Mesopotamia. Great Britain will enter a pool with the other allies in the matter of 'indemnities,' especially reparation for air raid damages and shipping losses.

France and England should take territory in Asia Minor.

Rumania desires to retain possession of that portion of Russian Bessarabia given her by the central powers under the cancelled treaty of Bucharest, and now in her possession.

## Pre-War Restrictions Are Now Removed

All restrictions on three classes of food licenses—retail dealers, wholesale grocers and public eating places—have been withdrawn by order of the Canada food board. They may now return to pre-war conditions. Such dealers shall not be required to submit to inspection.

force since September, fixing prices to be paid to fishermen for British Columbia salmon, is likewise repealed.

The announcement adds that all restrictions on bakers and confectioners have also been removed, to take effect

February 16 is Day

## of Prayer in Canada

tion the signature of the Duke of Devonshire, Sunday, Feb. 16, is set apart throughout the Dominion as

day of prayer and intercession for the peace conference, "that its deliberations and conclusions may result in

the establishment of a world wide peace on a just and permanent foundation."

## THE REDCLIFF REVIEW



W. H. HANCOCK, Proprietor  
Ed. L. STONE, Editor  
Subscription - \$1.50 per year  
United States, \$2.00.

Advertising Rates Furnished on  
Application

Issued on Thursday of each week at  
Redcliff, Alberta.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1919.

## OUR RETURNED BOYS.

When the people of Redcliff read in the daily papers from day to day about the great hubbub over returned soldiers, the great problems of re-construction and so on, and then reflect on conditions in Redcliff, they must indeed feel proud of the men who represented this town on the battlefields and are now returning from overseas.

At the present time there are in the neighborhood of thirty returned men in town. The majority of these enlisted from Redcliff and the rest came to live after returning. These men have been returning at the rate of two, three or four a week for the past few months. Some have slipped in in the middle of the night and others in the middle of the day, but all returned without fuss or ostentation. In all cases the townspeople would like to have received these boys in the way they deserve to be received and in a way they should be received, but unfortunately this was impossible in many cases owing to lack of definite information. However this did not prevent the boys because they knew the circumstances. They simply overlooked it and went about their business as if nothing had happened. Nor has Redcliff experienced any trouble or unpleasantness finding employment for these men. Although no one has been doing any shuffling from the house-tops nearly all of these returned men are back to civilian life and work again and those that are not are making arrangements to do so as soon as they feel equal to the task.

This does not mean that our citizens are not interested in their returned boys. They are. And more than that they are willing and ready to do everything that is humanly possible to help them and to show their appreciation.

We are proud of our returned Redcliff boys. They left us a

few years ago to go over there and fight our battles and help shape the world before it reached to our own shores. They are coming back to us now to help solve the problems which always follow in the wake of great wars.

## THE NEW PARTY.

When W. A. Buchanan, proprietor of the Lethbridge Herald, and M. P. for Lethbridge constituency, hinted in his paper that a western political party should be formed, he started something. The idea appears to be making a hit with papers and politicians in the prairie provinces and the outcome will be watched with interest.

When one reviews the political history of Canada from a western viewpoint for the past 20 years he cannot be surprised at the suggestion of forming a western party, nor can he be surprised if the suggestion is taken hold of and develops into something that will ultimately be felt in the government of the country. The west has always been made a factor in the political parties.

The Liberals ran into power in 1900 on the promise of free trade and although they occupied the treasury benches for nearly 10 years, the west got no free trade. In 1911 the Conservatives arrayed the east against the west by a systematic long waving campaign. The Liberals are again in opposition and although they recognized the leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has made several public addresses since the signing of the armistice, he has not yet given any definite statement of his stand regarding the tariff.

Since the west, therefore, almost unanimous in its demand for a change in the tariff, and since it cannot expect due consideration from either of the present political parties, it looks as though the only solution is the forming of a western party. This was formed and it got the whole western support it would not be long till the west would hold the balance of power and in time would get some recognition. The prairie provinces now have 43 members. In the next parliament they will have 10 more and after the next census they should have at least 70 members.

Thanks to the way politics have been played in Dominion affairs for the past half century the western party is expected that Ontario and Quebec will break about even. Whatever

way one goes the other will go the very opposite. The maritime provinces which are now in a rut, may be expected to go along much as usual and also break about even. This being the case it can readily be seen that a solid western party could do in the way of shaping the policies for the future.

The opposition is the provincial legislature are advocating an official Hansard to record the proceedings of the legislature. It seems to us the opposition is on the right track. At the present time and for some time, in the future there is bound to be much important legislation passed. The fact that we are a comparatively new province and that we are entering upon a reconstruction policy when many old lines will be departed from leaves no doubt that this will be the case. It would, therefore, be well to have an official record of all that takes place so that we may have something for reference and to act as a safeguard against later slandering.

The selection of Geo. Hoadley as leader of the opposition in the local legislature is a good one. According to press reports there were some at the caucus who thought Hoadley was a bit of a blusterer and might not be able to make a successful leader. The fact that he was only appointed temporary leader lends color to this report. Since old time party lines and party ways are now rapidly dying out there is no much need for a blustering bellicose opposition leader. For this reason we think a quiet, level headed leader like Mr. Hoadley is a wise choice. There was a time when J. P. Whitney was criticized much the same as is Mr. Hoadley in this case, but when he came into power John J. P. Whitney made one of the best premiers Ontario ever had.

According to reports, the British government told the Irish parliament "to go to hell" as it liked in parliament and legislation. Since then very little has been heard from the Irish parliament. As the Irish parliamentarians now have no one to scrap with they will likely start something among themselves. The issuing of the first casualty list may be expected any day now.

Now that Canadian soldiers are coming back to Canada in large numbers, and since a reception committee has been appointed to see that our own boys get the kind of reception they

deserve, the question of keeping track of the movement of trains carrying these soldiers is one that is causing all committees considerable inconvenience. It appears to be quite impossible to get the information desired. This being the case, the local committee would - esteem it a favor if friends of returning men would let the committee know whenever they get any definite word as to when to expect them. Dr. McLachlan is chairman of the local committee and F. Baird is secretary. Either of these gentlemen will be pleased to learn of any particulars in this connection.

Dr. Stanley, M. P. for High River, is now advocating the "civilizing" of the medical profession. The recent epidemic as emphasized the fact that there is room for improvement in health conditions. It is encouraging to find a doctor of the attitude and ability of Dr. Stanley becoming so interested in this matter.

Twelve Sinn Feiners were found guilty of illegal drilling in a private hall in Dublin and were sentenced to six months imprisonment. When arrested they denied the authority laws, and one of them, while in the dock, waved a republican flag.

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To Confer Regarding  
Live Stock Business

The various interests engaged in the live stock business, including producers, packers, transportation companies, and the Canadian bankers, have realized that the Canadian live stock industry must take a greater part in our national economies. Each of these various interests have appointed representatives on a committee to confer with the government officials, and each other upon the problems in connection with the domestic and export trade in animal products. The present situation interrupting our export meat business is regarded as a merely temporary one, and a policy looking forward to the next five years is in mind. The development looked for is not merely a matter for producers to consider, but for those whose business it is to manufacture, find markets and distribute animal products for human consumption, and to finance these various stages of the industry.

## WANT MILITARY

## TRAINING IN STATES.

Universal compulsory military training for American youth as a permanent national policy is proposed by a bill introduced in the senate by Senator New of Indiana, Republican. Such a policy, the Indiana Senator said, in offering the bill, "provides the only guarantee against any occasion for the maintenance" of a large regular army.

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## The Kaiser as I Knew Him 14 Years

A German officer once told me I had engaged attracted the Kaiser's attention, and he was, in fact, a man of great hands with a strong, muscular build. The girl held out the hand the Kaiser had grasped and said she wouldn't wait for a week.

"Just to think, this hand has grasped the Kaiser's hand," she said, looking at me. "I wish it might be yours."

The fact that the Kaiser conducted me to acknowledge the plaudits of his people by a salute or a wave of the hand was cited as proof of his graciousness and kindness; their god was smiling on them, and their gratification was overwhelming.

To maintain this state of veneration was one of the Kaiser's principal concerns. That was why he never appeared in public except in full uniform; why he always rode a white horse, while the rest of his staff rode dark ones; why the pictures of him that were allowed to be circulated always showed him in the very best advantage; why every case of line medals was published with the utmost secrecy; why, in short, every possible precaution was taken that excited the people, which the public held regarding their Kaiser should never be undermined.

With this spirit of devotion dominating the people generally, it was only to be expected that they should have stood solidly behind their emperor when he sought to achieve the unification of the life-size dream of world dominion.

There is no doubt that the war was planned and made possible by the militarists and the Junkers, and that every effort was made to control the people, their real purpose and ultimate goal; but if anyone imagines that the people at large would have held back had they realized the truth, he fails to understand the underlying spirit of the German race.

The Germans are the most quarrelsome people in the world, and their leading to spread the German militarists. All Germans are militarists. In 1913 there were no less than 1,000,000 men in the German army, and as every case naturally involved at least two parties, the antagonism was increased. At the time of the war, the German population, or one-seventh of the entire population, appealed to the courts in a single year.

The bellicose character of the people is evidenced in countless ways. It was the natural result of what I believe to be the most pronounced national shortcoming of the German. The average German is the most selfish individual in the world. He thinks of himself and his own comfort first, last and all the time. I have noticed in the street cars in the United States, and in public highways, in the restaurants and hotels, where people congregate, that one looked out for himself first and pushed aside those who stood in his way, in civil life just as in a state of war, the German practiced the principle that might makes right.

Chivalry, courtesy, nobility are as foreign to the German makeup as are ferocity and the German makeup are their characteristics of the French. I have seen desire to make something out of nothing is another national trait of the German. If my German friends are accurate, what is commonly referred to as German thrift is only a polite name for German stinginess, and I have seen so many illustrations of the petty meanness of the German people that it seems like a species of stinginess.

One of the first impressions I received about the German people, when I went to live among them fourteen years ago, was the lack of common sense among them. Class distinctions were drawn so fine, and the Germans many gradations, that it was almost impossible to find two Germans on the same social plane. One was always the superior of another. After my fourteen years' experience among the Germans, I cannot say that that early impression has been removed; if anything, it has been deepened.

Anyone who has lived in Berlin, and is familiar with conditions in other European capitals, will bear me out that the German policeman is the most arrogant police official in the world.

His word is taken in court in preference to that of civil servants, and his power is such that it might very easily be used oppressively; but strangely enough, despite the cogidity of the German character, graft and corruption among the German police and other officials were practically unknown before the war.

Such were the people behind the Kaiser when the German people shall never forget the sentiments expressed to me by private individuals in every walk of life as the various phases of the war developed.

No measure that was taken by Germany, no matter how atrocious or inconsistent with the world's idea of that is permissible in civilized warfare, ever brought a word of condemnation from the German public as a whole, although, of course, there were some notable exceptions. The great majority of Germans who were taken matters with me, however, not only defended everything Germany did, but complained because more rigorous measures were not taken.

Merely by way of example, and not because her suggestion was any worse than hundreds of others raised by my German patients, I may mention the surprising viewpoint expressed by the Countess Sieratoff, a relative of Von Helldorf-Dammegard. It was after German resentment against that nation ran very high.

"What we should do at the very first available opportunity," she said, "is to destroy every single work of art in Italy. Not a single one of these

landmarks or art treasures should be left standing. Then when the war is over and Italy no longer derives the enormous revenue she has been collecting for years from tourists, she will regret for what she has done to Germany."

Did the German people continue to believe in the slaughter of the innocent women and children, in defiance of all rules of international conduct, and the dictates of common humanity? They had only one criticism to make of it—it was not comprehensible enough. It was absolute folly, if not a crime, they said, for Germany to provide safe lanes for neutral vessels to use. The whole world should have been declared a war zone, that death and destruction might be death wherever and whenever the opportunity offered. Every ship that sailed should be sunk, and every American who ventured within range of a German gun, on sea or land, should be shot. That was the universal sentiment.

The suggestion that a continuation of the submarine warfare would inevitably bring America into the war was not, perfectly the people in the slightest.

"How can America do us more harm than she is now doing?" they asked. "American bullets are shooting down our American flyers, our submarines are working against us in every possible way. Why America come into the war and give us a chance to pay her back for what she has done to us. She wouldn't let us say more if she were a belligerent. Why allow her to remain neutral and unassailable?"

The jubilation with which the news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received, and the fact that it was a German ship, did not detract from the admiration of the German people for the activity of the Zepplins in their raids on open towns.

That the views which the people held regarding the conduct of the war were strongly influenced by the public press, which was absolutely controlled by the government, was only to be expected. The fact that in peace time the press of Germany was perhaps the most reliable in the world, made of it a particularly valuable tool of the government in time of war.

The German newspaper is gospel to the people. That need not say argument was always furnished by proof supplied by some newspaper article. The style in the German is literally translated. The paper says so, and the people believe it.

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tion should not again be found as it had always been before.

On our way out the Charlottenburg Chaussee we passed the Kaiser and the Kaiserin driving to Berlin from Potsdam at about sixty miles an hour, and there were other indications of activity, but we attached little importance to them.

When we reached Potsdam, however, and saw thousands of troops and trucks which were ordinarily kept clear, we realized that the preparation for war were being made in earnest and we stopped to consider whether it would be better after all to return home. Such was our ignorance of war that we decided that, even though it was not advisable to motor in Belgium and France, where we were bound, we might safely plan a tour in the Black Forest in Germany.

We had left Berlin late in the afternoon. In the evening, when we arrived at Götting, we found that the younger waiters in the restaurants and hotels had already left and that the older waiters expected a general call the next day.

The next morning we started for Frankfurt. As we passed through villages and small towns, the people in the cars came more and more evident. Measures were being taken everywhere to arouse enthusiasm—young men gathered on street corners were singing patriotic songs, students were marching and shouting, and the people in the market places.

At five o'clock that afternoon we arrived in Frankfurt. The whole place was in a fever of excitement over the mobilization of the young men. The young men were being sent to the front, and the people were being urged to support the war effort. The French were being mentioned as the enemy, and the people were being urged to support the war effort.

The older people who had lived through the war of 1870-71 were interested in the war, but they were not as enthusiastic as the younger people. They were being urged to support the war effort, but they were not as enthusiastic as the younger people.

On Sunday, August 2, all the people in the country were commiserated, and we heard of many American troops being put out of their lines in the cities and even on country roads, no one here was able to train the night car away in an old wagon shed situated on a hotel and sought to return to Berlin by train.

At the railway station there was such a tremendous crowd that it was quite impossible to get anywhere near the platform, and the people who could be given as to trains to Berlin.

Trunks and bags were piled high in every available space and it was months before that enormous pile of baggage was finally sorted out.

We decided to defer our effort to return to Berlin until Monday, when there seemed no hope of getting away that day.

On Monday morning, the streets were filled with excited crowds, the people were being urged to support the war effort, and the people were being urged to support the war effort.

When in December, 1918, for instance, the Kaiser called the reputation of unrestrained warfare, which he had determined upon, might bring neutral nations into the war, he felt that it was necessary to do something to uphold the spirit of the people. It took the form of a proposal of peace to the allies.

This proposal was designed to accomplish two distinct purposes: First, it was to convince the German people that their Kaiser was really the peace-loving monarch he had always professed to be; second, it was to demoralize the allies by dividing them against themselves.

This much is certain: The Kaiser never intended the allies to accept the proposal he made. He admitted that he had no chance of success, but he wanted to see if he could not bring about a complete surprise to them and give color to the government's contention that the war was forced upon Germany.

No little thought did we give to the possibility of the political situation that on Friday, July 31, 1914, my wife and I started off on a motor trip. We had heard of the various rumors of war within the previous ten years that we may reason why an ambitious ruler

## Suitability of Small

## Fruits for the Prairie

The records of the Indian Head Experimental Farm show that with proper care and attention a number of kinds of built fruits can be grown successfully on the western prairie land.

To establish a new soil fruit plantation it is almost essential to provide some kind of shelter against the prevailing wind. A hedge of canyanga will be found quite effective, where possible, the site of the plantation should be chosen where the wind will have a tendency to check the growth in the spring, and thus hold back the bloom, preventing it from being killed by late spring frosts. The land selected should be well drained, and summer fallow during the year prior to planting. After the trees are set out the ground should be kept well worked by the use of a machine scuffer to keep down grass and weeds and conserve the moisture.

Red, white and black currants should be planted in rows, but large shrubs, such as the gooseberry, should be planted in the rows. This will appear rather far apart at first, but will be found none too far when the bushes reach full growth.

In selecting varieties of currants, care should be taken to obtain only those that have been proved to be good and good yielders. While grape and White Cherry, Cambridge Red, (Lund's Red), Victoria Red and Red butch are recommended with cherries, Saunders, Topsy and Climax for blackberries.

Pruning should be done in the fall. With red and white sorts the fruit is produced from the second year wood. Therefore, the first year's growth should be allowed to stand and the older growth removed. Black currants produce fruit a first year wood so that the older wood should be removed, leaving the best shoots of the second year's growth. All currants may be pruned from cuttings taken from the new shoots in the early August. These should be planted six inches deep, leaving one or two buds above ground. By following these directions the grower can transplant the following spring.

Strawberries recommended are Senator Dunlap and Redwood when given a little care, will produce a crop almost every season. Some of the overbearing varieties proved to be quite satisfactory in the west.

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## Can and Get Prices

## Have You Subscribed for the Local Paper Yet?

## THE REDCLIFF REVIEW

### PEDDING POULTRY.

When feeding corn to poultry it should not be forgotten that when using the whole grain fowls can readily obtain a full meal with very little exertion. This is detrimental to egg production inasmuch as birds are apt to become too fat. It is much better to have the corn cracked and scattered in the litter so that the fowls will have to work for it. Oats when fed whole are not eagerly eaten unless prepared in some way. A new oat called "Liberty" originated at the Central Experimental Farm, and now being introduced into public use. It is a oat free from hull, and has therefore a special value in poultry feeding.

These points are brought out in a recently issued bulletin, No. 91, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, and obtainable from the publication branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, which deals fully with poultry feeds and feeding. It takes up the balanced ration, grain and by products, green foods, animal foods and mineral foods, and tells how to combine and use these in the feeding of hens, turkeys, guinea fow, ducks and geese.

By that time I had produced all the paper of identification I could find and tried to tell them that my wife and I were returning to our home in Berlin, but to no avail. The man in the uniform would drag us off the train had not an officer, with whom I had been talking, intervened and said: "It will make myself personally responsible for these people." We were then taken to the new station.

(To be continued next week.)



## ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Geo. Dunnett has been engaged to take Mr. Wetton's place as superintendent for the Gas company.

A. P. Lamont, of Montreal, arrived in town last Saturday and will visit his father here for a time.

Blundell can handle your subscription to any paper and he's right here in Redcliff.

Saturday specials at Blundell's: Cheesecake and chewing gum, 5 for 25c. Players and Craven cigarettes, 2 pkts. 25c.

At a caucus of the Conservative members of the provincial legislature held this week Geo. Headley, member for Okotoks, was chosen as temporary leader of the party.

STRAYED—Onto the premises of the underdogged, a brown colt about 8 years old; has four white feet and white face. Tail cut off square. Owner may get same by paying expenses. M. Slatery, Bowell.

J. E. Bergeron and family left last Monday for Princeton, Minn., where they will spend the summer. Mr. Bergeron owns a farm in that district and has gone to make the necessary preparations for the spring work.

Councillors Lydall and Perrins are in Edmonton this week on business in connection with town affairs. They will also attend the Industrial Research convention being held in that city this week.

A number of the married ladies of the town are entertaining their friends to a dance in Redcliff hall on Friday evening of next week. Invitations are now out and the affair promises to be one of the events of the season.

J. C. Reid returned this week from a business trip to B. C. Mr. Reid was so greatly impressed with the climate and conditions at the coast province that he has decided to move there to live. He purchased a ranch in the Chilliwack district.

Geo. Neve, who returned from the front last Friday, intends starting a shoe repairing shop in town as soon as he gets his discharge. He has secured the building on First street, just south of the post office. Mr. and Mrs. Neve and daughter leave next week for Calgary where they will spend a week visiting friends while Mr. Neve is purchasing stock and equipment for his new store.

F. A. McKenzie, who was war correspondent at the front for the London Times, was in town this afternoon and paid the Review a friendly call. At present Mr. McKenzie is travelling through Canada on a mission for the Imperial government. While here he visited our industries and expressed great surprise at the class of work being done here and the wonderful advantage of our natural gas.

A number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Copman met at their home last Thursday evening and gave them a surprise party to celebrate the fourth anniversary of their wedding. Although greatly taken by surprise, the host and hostess made their guests welcome and proceeded to give them a good time. Games of various kinds were played and there were liberally dispensed with music and singing. Reg. Cann had his violin along and a dance was enjoyed to bring the evening's entertainment to a close. On the whole a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The provincial legislature opened in due form yesterday.

Remember the Redcliff and District Welfare Association meets at Box Springs on Wednesday evening next, Feb. 12th.

Don't forget the box social to be held at Howell tomorrow (Friday) night under the auspices of the Red Cross auxiliary.

A whist drive and social evening will be held in St. Ambrose Parish hall next Monday, Feb. 10th, at 8 o'clock.

The Presbyterian ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. J. C. Wray next Thursday afternoon, Feb. 13. A club meeting is requested.

Mr. Wm. Henderson, Sr., is attending the meeting of Presbytery in Medicine Hat this week. He is representing the Presbyterian church here.

There are now about twenty-five returned veterans in Redcliff and they are all actively getting back into civilian life again.

Geo. Dubuc is down with the flu this week. This is the only case at present in town and is the only one reported for some time.

There is some talk of Gen. Stewart, of Lethbridge, who has just returned from the front, being chosen as leader of the opposition in the legislature.

D. Broadfoot has had a gang of men at work for the past week putting up ice for the hotel. Good progress has been made and, considering the mild weather the ice is a splendid sample.

R. Pederson and J. C. Reid drew the lucky numbers for last month at E. J. Crowe's cigar store. As a result they won the ten and five dollar gold pieces respectively. The same chances are on again this month.

Pie, Geo. Neve, who has just returned from the front, paid this office a visit today and showed us a number of souvenirs which he brought back from the firing line. Among them was a complete outfit which he took from a captured Hun.

H. A. Allison, of Calgary, honorary chairman of the War Savings Stamp campaign for southern Alberta, and George Glitsch, organizer, were in town this afternoon in connection with this work. While here they appointed E. L. Stone chairman of the campaign for the town and district.

A special meeting of the council was held last Monday evening for the purpose of receiving a bylaw authorizing the mayor and secretary-treasurer to borrow the sum of \$25,000 to run the town until current taxes were paid. The bylaw was given its several readings and passed.

St. Ambrose anniversary sale, usually held in December, and postponed on account of influenza, will be held on March 3rd. An attractive programme is announced, including a sale of work in the afternoon and concert and dance in the evening. Full particulars will be announced later. Please keep this date in mind.

Mrs. C. V. Gibson and children, Mary and Allen, returned home last evening after spending the past nine months in Missouri. Mrs. Gibson went south to consult specialists regarding Allen's health and while there he underwent special treatment. Although not completely restored Allen feels greatly improved. Their many friends here are glad to welcome them home again.

If you have anything to sell advertise it in the Review.

Miss Collard, of Calgary, spent last week end in town, the guest of Mrs. A. N. Collard.

## CHURCH NOTICES

CATHOLIC CHURCH.  
Until further notice services will be held in Crowe's hall on the fourth Sunday of each month.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND,  
Friday—Evening 7.45. Full choir practice at 8.30.

Sunday—Holy communion at 11; Sunday school at 2.30; evening at 7.30. The open offering on Sunday will be given to the Halifax church Restoration Fund.

Monday—Jr. W. A. Social evening in Parish hall.

Tuesday—Boys' and Girls' confirmation class.

Wednesday—Boys' Guild, Women's confirmation class at 8.

Thursday—W. A.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
Usual services next Sunday morning and evening. Rev. J. Wilson, of Medicine Hat, will occupy the pulpit in the morning and Rev. Mr. Claxton, of Medicine Hat, in the evening.

Sunday school at 12.30.

WANTED—Teacher; march 2nd for Breeseclaw school. Apply to Harry Johnson, secretary, Redcliff.

LAND FOR SALE OR TRADE—Half section land in B. C. near Ashcroft; will trade for half section in Alberta. Apply at Review office for particulars.

FOR SALE Two lots on Fourth st., fenced, with house and chicken coop on; also 2 lots on Third st., three blocks from Broadway; 4 tons of green cut feed; whole outfit of automobile accessories, including 100 gallon gas tank with pump attached; 2 nice pigs, stable 12x24 with good loft; a quantity of vegetables and about 300 quarts of preserves, pickles, etc.; some barbed wire and cedar posts. These articles can be purchased at big sacrifice for immediate cash sale. For further particulars apply to J. C. Reid, Redcliff.

## F. S. RATLIFF &amp; CO.

208 Huckleback Block  
MEDICINE HAT.  
Phone 5681.

## WE SPECIALIZE ON

## FARM LAND

and have buyers for partly improved farms from 160 acres up.

## FARM LOANS

Victory Bonds Bought and Sold.

Hail Insurance.

For market for Victory Bonds see Royal Bank, Redcliff.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## BANFF

## Winter Carnival

## and Bonspiel

February 8th to 15th

Curling Ski Racing

Hockey Snow Shoe Races

Figure Skating Tobogganing

Speed Skating Trap Shooting

Ski Jumping Swimming Races

NO ENTRANCE FEES

For Railway Tickets apply C. P. R. Ticket Agent.

J. E. PROCTOR,

District Passenger Agent,

CALGARY.

Mr. and Mrs. Wetton left last Monday for B. C. where Mr. Wetton has secured a position. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wetton will be greatly missed in musical circles here, and especially by the band, of which Mr. Wetton was an enthusiastic and capable leader.

## TOWN OF REDCLIFF.

## ASSESSMENT ROLL 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of the Town of Redcliff for the year 1916 has been prepared and is now open to inspection at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 4 o'clock in the afternoon on every day which is not a public holiday except Saturday (and on that day from 10 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock noon) and that any ratepayer who desires to object to the assessment of himself or any other person must within 30 days after the date of this notice lodge his complaint in writing at our office.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1916.

P. H. COUNTESSALL,  
Assessor.

## PALACE LIVERY

## Draying,

## Teaming and

## Cess Pool Work

## FEED FOR SALE

Hay and Green Feed.

Bran, Shorts, and Oats.

Whole, crushed and chopped.

Corn, whole and cracked.

Chicken Wheat.

CABLE & SMI H.

Phone 76.

## BLUNDSELL'S

## STORE NEWS.

## OUR BOOK SALE

Ends on Saturday.

Get in a supply of GOOD

READING while it is

CHEAP.

## STARTING ON MONDAY

For One Week

A 25c SALE.

Hundreds of Articles.

Values to 50c.

ON SALE AT 25c.

Here are a few of the Snaps

a Quarter will Buy.

Chocolate Bars, 6 for 25c

Cigarettes, Players and

Craven, 2 pkts. 25c

Assorted chocolate, 1/4

pound 25c

10c Ink Scribbles, 8 for 25c

5c Ink Scribbles, 6 for 25c

10c Envelopes, 3 pkts. 25c

Tablets, Boxes of Stationery, Books, Toys, Souvenirs, etc. Hundreds to select from.

EVERYONE A BARGAIN

AT 25c.

## BLUNDSELL'S

Ware Bldg. Third St.

## THREE SIGNIFICANT POINTS about ALBERTA MUNICIPAL HAIL Insurance which Should Secure YOUR VOTE----

THE LIBERAL WITHDRAWAL CLAUSES. Any crop may be withdrawn entirely from the operation of the Act by giving notice to the Secretary-Treasurer before 15th June. Crop destroyed by any other cause than hail may be withdrawn up to 20th of July and a proportionate refund of premium will be allowed.

EASY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. Premiums are payable on or before 15th December without interest. This gives you insurance on CREDIT terms at a CASH price.

THE CHEAPEST SAFE PLAN of Hail Insurance yet devised. It is not only a distinct asset to the individual but to the community as a whole. Moreover, the cost is so low that it does not prohibit any farmer from carrying additional insurance elsewhere.

For further information see your Secretary-Treasurer or write

The Hail Insurance Board  
EDMONTON ALBERTA.

The city of Winnipeg had over one thousand deaths from influenza up till Jan. 1st. There were 4,000 cases of the disease reported.

SPIRELLA  
CORSETIERE  
Redcliff Agent 5th St. N. Phone 49

Do Not Neglect That Cough

Parafornal Throat Lozenger.  
Formalin Throat Ease Lozenger, 10c. 25c

Robertson's Cough Syrup. 50c

Wampole's Cod Liver Oil. 1.00

Hall's Syrup, Limes and

Turpentine 50c

Nyal's Pinol Expectant 35c-65c

Hall's Syrup, White Pine

and Tar (mentholated). 50c

Do not forget a \$2.00 purchase gets a thermometer; have you secured your.

C. T. HALL, Druggist

## LIGHT DRAYING

Such as

## Baggage &amp; Express

All orders phoned to the

Atlas Lumber yard. Phone

No. 11, or to C. P. R. sta-

tion, No. 3, will be promptly

attended to.

GOOD SERVICE

GUARANTEED

J. L. WRIGHT

## Motor Truck

## DRAYING and

## TRANSFER

As I have purchased a motor truck I am now prepared to do all kinds of draying and do it in the quickest possible time.

DAILY TRIPS

Made to Medicine Hat.

If you have any work from this point call on me.

All orders left at Phone 47 will be promptly attended to.

THOS. CROOKS

## LOOK AT THIS

Two lucky men won \$15.00 in gold last month by dealing at CROOKS TOBACCO STORE.

## It's Easy

With every purchase you get a ticket and when your purchases amount to 50c you get a number which gives you a chance to win the gold.

ONE \$15.00 GOLD PIECE given away each month.

TRY YOUR LUCK.

E. J. CROWE

Barber Shop and Pool Room in Connection.

Soft Drinks, etc., etc.

Always on Hand.

## We will be glad to furnish GROCERIES

of the highest grade, at the same prices and under the same conditions as Any Price List or Catalogue in Medicine Hat, Bowell, Suffield, Alderson or Redcliff

LON BARBER

BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE

Food License No. 8-8269